

Western Carolinian.

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[VOL. VII.....NO. 351.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

BY AUTHORITY.



Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 1.]
An act for the relief of the Indigent Sufferers by the fire at Alexandria.

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the destructive fire in the City of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to be distributed under the direction of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Alexandria, for the immediate relief of such sufferers, and for no other purpose.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L. MASON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—NO. II.]
An act to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States, in certain cases.

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a Commission shall be issued, by any Court of the United States, for taking the testimony of a witness or witnesses, at any place within the United States, or the Territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the Clerk of any Court of the United States, for the District or Territory within which such place may be, and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon the application of either of the parties in the suit, cause, action, or proceeding, in which such commission shall have been issued, his, her, or their agent or agents, to issue a subpoena or subpoenas, for such witness or witnesses, residing or being within the said District or Territory, as shall be named in the said commission, commanding such witness or witnesses to appear and testify before the Commissioner or Commissioners, in such commission named, at a time and place in the subpoena to be stated, and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpoena, shall refuse or neglect to appear, or, after appearing, shall refuse or testify, (not being privileged from giving testimony,) such refusal or neglect being proved to the satisfaction of any Judge of the Court, whose Clerk shall have issued such subpoena or subpoenas, he may thereupon proceed to enforce obedience to the process, or to punish the disobedience, in like manner as any Court of the United States may do in case of disobedience to process of subpoena ad testificandum, issued by such Court; and the witness or witnesses, in such cases, shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed to witnesses attending the Courts of the United States: Provided, that no witness shall be required to attend at any place out of the County in which he may reside, nor more than forty miles from his place of residence, to give his or her deposition, under this law.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That whenever either of the parties in such suit, cause, action, or proceeding, shall apply to any Judge of a Court of the United States, in the District or Territory of the United States, in which the place for taking such testimony may be, for a subpoena duces tecum, commanding the witness, therein to be named, to appear and testify before the said Commissioner or Commissioners, at the time and place in the said subpoena to be stated, and also to bring or carry with him or her, and produce to such Commissioners, any paper, writing, or written instrument, or book, or other documents supposed to be in the possession or power of such witness, such Judge being satisfied, by the affidavit of the person applying, or otherwise, that there is reason to believe that such paper, writing, written instrument, book, or other document, is in the possession or power of the witness, and that the same, if produced, would be competent and material evidence for the party applying therefor, may order the Clerk of the Court, of which he is a Judge, to issue such subpoena duces tecum, accordingly, and, if such witness, after being duly served with such subpoena duces tecum, shall fail to produce any such paper, writing, written instrument, book, or other document, being in the possession or power of such witness, described in such subpoena duces tecum, before, and to such Commissioner or Commissioners, at the time and place in such subpoena stated, such failure being proved to the satisfaction of the said Judge, he may proceed to enforce obedience to the said process of subpoena duces tecum, in like manner as any Court of the United States may do in case of disobedience to a like process, issued by such Court; and when any such paper, writing, written instrument, book, or other document, shall be produced to such Commissioner or Commissioners, he or they shall, at the cost of the party requiring the same, cause to be made a fair and correct copy thereof, or of so much thereof as shall be required by either of the parties: Provided that no witness shall be deemed guilty of contempt for disobeying any subpoena directed to him by virtue of this act, unless his fees for going to, returning from, and one day's attendance at the place of examination shall be paid or tendered to him at the time of the service of the subpoena.

Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Report of the Board for Internal Improvements. To the honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

The Board for Internal Improvements respectfully submit the following Report: The Board for Internal Improvements had fully expected to have been able to present to the Legislature, at the present session, an account of the effective operations of the dredging machine on the Flats below Wilmington. In this reasonable and just expectation, they have been disappointed, and it still remains to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the shoals can be so removed as to insure an uninterrupted navigation to the town of Wilmington. The Board see no reason for changing the opinion which they have heretofore expressed in relation to this subject, that those obstructions can only be removed by means of a dredging machine. So fully were they of this opinion, that early in the Spring of 1825, they came to the resolution to procure a dredging machine, and ordered the State Engineer to proceed without delay to the north, where it was believed one could readily be obtained. An account of the proceedings of the Board, in relation to this subject, was submitted to the Legislature last year. But it may be proper to remark, that the machinery being the first of this particular kind cast in this country, great and unexpected difficulties occurred in its execution, so that it was not delivered until long after it was promised.

During the last winter, the Board adopted every means in their power to forward the business so as to be ready to commence operations early in the spring. But after the greatest exertions, when all difficulties appeared to be surmounted, and every thing ready for the experiment, it was found that the vessel purchased by the State Engineer, and fitted up under his direction, was entirely unfit for the purpose, and to be abandoned, subjecting the State to an actual loss, as estimated by the agents of the Board at that place, of at least 4,000 dollars.

In an experiment new to us, it was expected that many errors would be committed; but so heavy a loss, or so great an oversight as the one mentioned, was not expected. The funds appropriated for this object were not calculated for sustaining so great a diminution; and the Board were compelled either to abandon the further prosecution of the work, or to make draughts upon the Treasury beyond what was appropriated to this particular object.

Believing that it cannot be the wish of the Legislature, after having incurred so great an expenditure, now to relinquish the undertaking, the Board earnestly recommended an additional appropriation to this object. From the best estimate they can make, it is believed that the sum of \$4,000 will be sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred beyond the former appropriations, and to keep the boat and machine in constant operation for six months. For a more particular account of this, and all other matters relating to this subject, they beg leave to refer to the paper marked A.

With regard to the operations between Fayetteville and Wilmington, it is believed that the navigation of the river has been greatly improved during the last season. The low state of the water was highly favorable to its improvement. For a very full and circumstantial account of the work done upon this river, they beg leave to refer to the report submitted to the Board by Mr. Hinton James, the superintendent, marked B.

The above were the only works placed under the immediate controul and management of the Board during the past year. They have, however, received a Report from the President and Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, to which they beg leave also to call the attention of the Legislature. The opinion of the Board upon the utility of this Canal has been frequently expressed to the Legislature, and now, when the work is nearly finished, they feel it their duty to urge that such further aid be granted as may be necessary for its entire completion.

Having no longer a State Engineer, who had heretofore been made accountable for all the monies expended under the authority of the Board, General Dudley, one of our members, at our earnest solicitation, undertook to superintend the disbursements that were necessary on the Cape Fear river, both above and below Wilmington. This office was most faithfully performed. His accounts and vouchers have been examined, and approved by the Board, and the State has been relieved from the expense which it would necessarily have incurred by the employment of another agent.

The Buncombe Turnpike Company having applied to us, under the provis-

ions of the act of 1824, establishing that corporation, for the assistance of an Engineer to lay off the road, the Board employed Mr. Brazier, formerly assistant Engineer under Mr. Fulton, to perform that duty. The Board have understood that he has performed this service in a manner highly satisfactory, but they have not yet received his official report.

A report from the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, and one from the Treasurer of that Company, are herewith submitted; together with a report from the Commissioner of the Hicory Nut Gap Road.

The accounts of the Board for the last year are also herewith submitted.

H. J. BURTON, President
of the Board for Internal Improvement.
JO. GALES, Secretary.
Raleigh, January 22, 1827.

IMPEACHMENT of a JUDGE.

Judge Frankfort one of the judicial circuits in Pennsylvania, has been impeached before the legislature of that state, for mal-conduct in office. A question was raised, whether the legislature had a right to inquire into the private character of the accused; and on putting it to vote, it was decided by a large majority, that it was competent for them to investigate his private character. The following are the charges alleged against Judge Frankfort; and if the one-half are proven, he ought not to discontinue his office.

"Charge.—His private life is a continued scene of immorality, intemperance, lewdness, buffoonery, and excess, which disqualify him for, and interfere with a faithful discharge of his duties, and to the great injury of the morals of the people of the district over which he presides.

"Specification I. He is in the habit of gambling publicly, often with the lowest company, and frequently in violation of the act of Assembly of the 19th March, 1816, entitled 'A further supplement to the act entitled an act for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and restraining disorderly sports and dissipation.'

"Specification II. His conduct and conversation are marked by obscenity and vulgar profaneness.

"Specification III. He has been in the habit of publicly ridiculing preachers of the gospel and the exercises of religion.

"Specification IV. He is in the habit of openly associating with females of doubtful reputation.

"Specification V. He is addicted to intemperate drinking, frequent intoxication, and is in the habit of keeping irregular hours.

"Specification VI. He has been seen publicly playing the trick of the thimbles, and performing other feats of jugglery.

"Specification VII. He has been known to encourage the drawing of unlawful lotteries.

"Specification VIII. He has been seen wearing a mask along the public streets in open day.

"Specification IX. He has been in the habit of betting on the result of general elections, contrary to the act of the General Assembly, passed the 24th March, 1817, entitled 'an act to prevent the practice of wagering or betting on elections.'

"Specification X. He is utterly regardless of the obligations of truth."

BIRTH PLACE of COLUMBUS.

In one of the letters from Mr. Carter, (senior editor of the New York Statesman) who has for a year past been on a tour through Europe, the following mention is made of the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. The letter is dated at Genoa, near which city is situated the village of Cocchetto, the reputed birth-place of Columbus:

A full day was occupied in an excursion to Cocchetto, the reputed birth-place of Christopher Columbus. Although much obscurity still hangs over the cradle of this great man, yet the American traveller in particular will feel a satisfaction in visiting a spot, which tradition has associated with the Discoverer of the New World. I have neither time nor inclination at present to enter into a disquisition upon the contradictory authorities in relation to this subject, nor to balance the conflicting claims of rival places to the nativity of the adventurous navigator. His own manuscript is now understood to be in the hands of Washington Irving at Madrid, who perhaps may throw some new light upon the early years of his author.

The village of Cocchetto is situated at the head of the Gulf (of Veince) about fifteen miles from Genoa, on the road towards Savona. On arriving at the little hotel, inquiry was made for the house of Christopher Columbus, and some half a dozen villagers, who seemed to exult in the name, led the way to the antique and

humble mansion. It stands upon the sea-shore, encircled by the Alps and looking south upon a waste of waters. If the grandeur of natural scenery can inspire genius, and awaken young thought to noble pursuits, Cocchetto may hence draw an argument to strengthen her claim, and in this particular at least challenge competition. The low arched ceilings and decayed walls bear all the marks of great age, but one can hardly bring himself to the belief, that they have stood between three and four centuries. A small chamber, perhaps ten feet square, is shewn, in which it is pretended Columbus was born. Many fragments of the ceiling have been carried away as relics. The furniture of the room seems as if it might be coeval with the apartment. A little image of the Madonna, a cross, and a cup of the holy water, are suspended at the curtain at the head of the bed. The present tenant is a kind hearted woman, who spread her frugal board and insisted on sharing its hospitality with the strangers from a distant land, which her illustrious predecessor had discovered. Her ideas of cosmography were not very precise; and like many other less pardonable Europeans, she seemed to consider all Americans, as the descendants of the Aborigines.

In front of the house is a small terrace, overhanging the shore; and when the Gulf is stormy and the waves run high, a shower of spray patters upon the terrace. If this was really the birth place of Columbus, it may almost be said, that he was cradled upon the sea: the first sounds he heard must have been its murmurs, and the first object of his vision, its blue expanse. As I stood leaning over the balustrade, watching the swells breaking at my feet, and the line of little boats moored along the beach, incredulity for a moment vanished, and imagination pictured the juvenile navigator, launching his adventurous bark, and sporting with that element, which was destined to conduct him to imperishable renown.

The Richmond Enquirer says of Mr. Randolph, since his defeat. "The deportment of Mr. R since his defeat, has endeared him to all his friends, disarmed even his opponents. He shows himself to be superior to the blow which he has received, and the resentment with which it is calculated to inflame an ordinary mind—He will therefore look less to himself, and more to the good of his country. In this frame of mind, he has determined to remain where he is," till his term expires.

Noah, speaking of the state of parties in the New York Legislature, says:

A Caucus.—The anti caucus men have had a caucus at Albany about Senator, and their proceedings are important as relates to the General Government. Mr. John C. Spencer, of the Senate, said "he had uniformly opposed the election of Mr. Adams, and should be opposed to his reelection. Mr. Viele, also of the Senate, said that he was a Jackson man, but thought that the General Administration ought to be supported "during the present term." General Allen avowed his sentiments for Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jordan, of the Senate, avowed that he was an Adams man "on principle," and begged to be permitted to "stand alone." Mr. Hart, a Senator, said he was also in favor of Gen. Jackson. It seems to us, from these indications, that both caucus and anti caucus men, in this State, are about supporting Gen. Jackson.

Legislative Dignity.—In a debate in the Tennessee Legislature, on the 23d Nov. on School Lands, Mr. Balch said "he cared no more for an opinion of Judge Haywood, than for the barking of a dog!" How dignified and eloquent such language as this, in a Legislative Hall!

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

It is mentioned in the late English papers, that an American, of the name of Mory, has invented a new agent in lieu of steam; namely, the detonation produced by the combustion of hydrogen, mixed with atmospheric air; but the hydrogen which he employs is derived from the essential oil of turpentine, or alcohol, because from either it may be obtained abundantly, with a small apparatus, and without any great consumption of fuel. This power appears to be applicable to boats or carriages.

SKATING.

The Montreal Herald states, that a few days since, a gentleman of Three Rivers, skated from that town to Berthier, a distance of forty-five miles, in five hours. It is added, that on the 27th of Jan. 1824, Mr. Arild Hart, son of Moses Hart, Esq. of Three Rivers, skated the same distance in four hours and forty three minutes.

Mail Stage.

Between LINCOLN and SALISBURY.

THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincoln and Salisbury; leaves Lincoln every Monday morning, and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincoln on Wednesday evening: Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to try the stage.

February 4, 1827. R. H. REYNOLDS.

Factorage and Commission.

BUSINESS.
THE concern of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3mt52

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, as a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

COTTON.

WILL be received on STORAGE at the Store-Houses adjoining the Wagon-Yard, Fayetteville; at which place, safe and comfortable accommodations are provided for Wagons and their Horses.

Persons storing with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market; and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices.

JOHN MAC RAE.
January 4th, 1827. 5151

Look Here!

THE General Association of the Manumission Society of N. Carolina, will convene at Threes Meeting-House, in Randolph county, on Friday, the 9th of next month, at 10 o'clock A. M. We sincerely hope that the several Branch Societies, in connexion with this Association, will be promptly represented. Those who feel interested in promoting the object of this institution, are respectfully invited to favour the session with their presence; and those who entertain unfriendly views of our ultimate design, we hope will attend, and let us be heard before we are condemned.

As branches of this Association are jumping up in almost every direction; and as their local situations, together with many of those already recognized, are not known at the office of the Association, which renders a transmission of documents, &c. tedious and uncertain, it is therefore recommended to the officers of each Branch Society, to mention in their next returns, the name of the post office, and the person to whom, the necessary papers from the General Association shall in future be directed. They can then be placed in the mail, transmitted with speed and safety to their respective destinations.

WILLIAM SWAIN, Sec'y.
February, 1827. 3152

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a lad about 15 or 16 years old, of steady and industrious habits, to learn the Blacksmith Business; to whom good encouragement will be given, by applying to the subscriber, near Hall and Fraley's Mill, on the South Yalquin river, about 9 miles north of Salisbury.

DANIEL LIMBAUGH.
February 12, 1827. 2151

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.
January 8, 1826. 44

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, December term 1826. Charles Levering vs. Alexander Rea; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Eakles, and they summoned as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alexander Rea appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in March next, and replevy and make himself a party, judgment final will be entered against him, and the amount in garnishee's hands applied in discharge of said judgment.

Attest: DAVID MOCK, c. c.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The following is the report of a majority of the committee of investigation, appointed by the House of Representatives, at the request of the Vice President of the United States.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Vice-President of the 29th December last, respect fully report:

That, immediately after they assembled, they informed the Vice President of their being organized, and of their readiness to receive any communication which he might see fit to make. On the receipt of his reply, dated the 3d of January, and which accompanies this report, Mr. McDuffie, as the friend and representative of the Vice President, was admitted before the committee, and attended throughout the examination which followed.

The first object of inquiry, in proceeding to business, was to ascertain whether any charges against the Vice President had been placed among the public records of the War Department. And after an examination on this point, the committee became satisfied that no such charges were, or had been, among the records or papers of that Department. But, as the letter from Elijah Mix, addressed to Major Saterlee Clark, under the name of "Hancock," had been published in the Alexandria Phoenix Gazette, of the 28th December, which publication the Vice-President had particularly referred to, in his note to the committee, they felt bound to examine fully and freely into the truth or falsity of the matters contained in that letter.

From the nature of the duties imposed upon a Committee of Inquiry, especially when connected with the distinct wish, as expressed by the Vice-President in the present instance, for the "freest investigation," has been impossible for the Committee to give to their proceedings the connexion and conciseness incident to trials, when the testimony is ascertained and arranged before it is presented. They have, however, diligently applied themselves to the subject referred to them, and after a long and laborious examination, they are unanimously of the opinion, that there are no facts which will authorize the belief, or even suspicion, that the Vice-President was ever interested, or that he participated, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract formed with the Government through the Department of War, while he was entrusted with the discharge of its duties, or at any other time.

They are also of opinion, that the conduct of Mr. Barbour, the present Secretary of War, in regard to the letter of E. Mix, is not, in the slightest degree, deserving of censure. The accusation contained in the letter was regarded by him as a base calumny upon the Vice President, penned by a man wholly unworthy of notice; and the Committee have no reason to believe that the supposed truth of that accusation was at any time the basis of any act of the War Department. The publication of the letter appears to have been produced as follows:

In the month of December last, Howes Goldborough and Elijah Mix were competitors for a contract with the War Department: Goldborough, soon after his arrival in Washington, obtained from Major S. Clark a copy of the letter, with a view to use the same against Mix, should he find it necessary. From this copy a transcript was obtained by Wm. F. Thornton, the junior Editor of the Phoenix Gazette, on the 27th December, which he published the next morning in the paper, accompanied by his editorial remarks. In this publication Mr. Barbour had no agency, either direct or indirect. When he heard that the letter had been made public, he requested Col. R. M. Johnson, of the Senate, to call upon the Vice President as a mutual friend, and inform him of the manner in which the letter had come to his (Mr. Barbour's) hands, and that the same had been subsequently transmitted through the post office in an envelop to Major Clark, to whom it belonged. This information was given by Col. Johnson to the Vice President, in the morning of the 29th of December, just before he transmitted his communication to the House.

The letter to "Hancock," as published, and to which the Vice President had referred, contained, among other things, the following assertion: "And I have written letters of Vandeventer's, which most positively mention that he (meaning Mr. Calhoun) was engaged, and received some portion of the contract." As such letters, if they existed, might lead to further evidence, and be important to aid the Committee in their inquiries, they thought proper, in the early stage of their proceedings, to issue a subpoena both for Mix and Vandeventer, with a clause the ein contained, commanding them to produce any papers in their possession, tending to prove the accusation which Mix had made in his letter to Hancock. In obedience to this summons, the witnesses appeared, and Mix having been first called upon to testify, produced, during his examination, the letters from Major Vandeventer,

dated August 7th, 1818, September 10th, 1818, July 8th, 1820, March 24th, 1821, and the letter from Colonel W. K. Armistead, dated March 24th, 1821. On his second examination he produced the letters from Major Vandeventer, dated August 3d, 1818, September 19th, and October 17th, 1820. When it was perceived that, in one of the letters of Major Vandeventer, to wit, the one dated the 7th of August, and to which they here particularly refer, allusion was made to a partner in the contract, whose name was to have been kept secret, they felt it to be their duty to discover, if they could, who this secret partner was, or, at any rate, to push the inquiry so far as to leave no room for suspicion that the Vice President was the person alluded to. This branch of the subject has been the principal cause of their consuming so much time in the investigation; they found that they were here led into a wider field than could have been at first anticipated, and that it was necessary, in order to get a full view of the whole ground, to go thoroughly into the origin and history of what is called the Mix contract. The letters of Major Vandeventer above referred to appear to relate principally to the private and confidential transactions between him and E. Mix, in regard to the contract; and there is no reason to believe or presume that the Vice President was ever made acquainted with their contents. The letter from Col. Armistead, written while he was at the head of the Engineer Department, although it wears the appearance of an official paper, and was improperly intended, as the Committee believe, to bring the weight of official influence to bear upon the private transactions between Vandeventer and Mix, was not written with the sanction or approval of the Vice President, and no copy of it was ever entered in the letter book of the Department.

The committee will here remark, that they place no reliance whatever on the testimony of Elijah Mix. From the self-contradictions, apparent on the face of his testimony, and which it is unnecessary here to recapitulate, aside from the infamy attached to his character, the committee were satisfied that he ought not to be believed on his oath. The letters, however, just referred to, and produced by him during his examination, do not rest for their authenticity on his testimony. Those from Major Vandeventer, excepting such parts as had been defaced or obliterated, were acknowledged by Major Vandeventer himself to be genuine; and he was requested in every instance, to state, with the letters before him, what names or words had occupied the obliterated places, when the letters were written. The letter from Col. Armistead was also acknowledged by that officer to be genuine. But the three papers purporting to be copies or the substance of a letter from Major Vandeventer to Mr. Calhoun, rest for their authenticity on the unsupported testimony of E. Mix, and are regarded by the committee as having been fabricated by him. They are also of opinion that the words or names defaced from the letters of Major Vandeventer were so defaced by E. Mix; and the committee have been unable to ascertain with certainty, either from Vandeventer, the admitted author of the letters, or from any other source, what the words or names were, which have been thus obliterated.

The offer for the contract appears to have been made by E. Mix, on the 23d of July, 1818, and proposes to deliver at Old Point Comfort, "from one to one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone, at three dollars per perch." The contract, as furnished from the War Department, bears date the 25th of July, 1818. It stipulates for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches of stone, at three dollars per perch—is drawn up in the hand writing of Major Vandeventer, and by him alone witnessed, and is signed by General Joseph G. Swift, then chief Engineer, and by Elijah Mix. Although Mix here appears to have been the only contractor, yet, from the evidence, there is reason to believe, that at the time the contract was made, or soon after, and before the execution of any valid bond for the performance thereof, it was divided into shares, and that one fourth belonged to Major Vandeventer, one fourth to Elijah Mix, one fourth to R. C. Jennings, and the remaining fourth to a person whose name was not to have been mentioned. The title of Vandeventer to his fourth, at the time above referred to, appears to have rested on a verbal and confidential agreement between him and Mix, and so remained till the 24th of April, 1819, when he received a written bill of sale of one half of the whole contract. Howes Goldborough and Co. subsequently became the owners of one fourth, by purchase from Samuel Cooper, who had previously purchased from Major Vandeventer; and they (Goldborough and Co.) were recognised at the War Department, by the consent of E. Mix, expressed in a letter sent by him to the Secretary of War, dated the 13th of April, 1821.

The first bond, received at the Engineer Department, on the contract, is dated 5th of August 1818, and de-

scribes the contract as having been made by Elijah Mix and George Cooper, for the delivery of one hundred thousand perches of stone, being fifty thousand less than Mix was entitled to deliver. The bond is signed by E. Mix and George Cooper, as contractors; and by Samuel Cooper and James Oakley, a sureties: the sureties were regularly approved by R. Riker, Recorder of the City of New York, as appears by his certificate following immediately after the signatures, and dated the same as the bond. It will be perceived, at once, that there is an obvious and fatal variance between this bond and the contract. In an official letter written from the Engineer Department, on the 11th day of August, 1818, to Lieutenant George Haney, and copied into the letter-book of that Department, the contract is described as for one hundred thousand perches of stone. The language of the letter is as follows: "You will inform the Agent that a contract has been made with Captain E. Mix, to deliver, as soon as practicable, at the Rip Raps, one hundred thousand perch of stone."

In a subsequent letter, written to James Maurice, also copied into the same letter book, and dated the 21st day of August, 1818, the contract is described as being for two hundred thousand perches. The language of this letter is as follows: "Mr. E. Mix will soon commence to deliver stone at the Rip Raps, under contract with this Department, for two hundred thousand perch."

Sometime after, a copy of the Engineer Department of the first bond but at what precise time does not appear, a new bond was given for the delivery of one hundred and fifty thousand perches, describing the contract as made by E. Mix. This second bond is signed by E. Mix as contractor, and Samuel Cooper and James Oakley, as sureties—and it is ante-dated to 5th of August, 1818—but no certificate, in regard to the sufficiency of the sureties, was attached to this instrument. The Committee have been unable to ascertain when this second bond was received at the Engineer Department; though the impression of Gen. Swift is, that it was received before he left the office, which was on the 11th of November, 1818. Major Vandeventer also expresses his belief, that it was delivered during the Fall of 1818. How far his testimony conflicts, if at all, with his letter to Mix, dated 17th of October, 1820, in which he urges upon the latter to attend to "the bond," the Committee will not undertake to determine.

The attention of Gen. Swift was particularly directed, before the Committee, to the discrepancies in the bonds, and also to the two letters from the Engineer Department, in which the contract is alluded to. The explanation which he gives will be found in his testimony, to which the Committee refer.

During an investigation relative to this contract, by a Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1822, a copy of the bond was requested by that Committee. In answer to which, the Engineer Department furnished a copy of the second bond, which had been substituted for the one first given—but, as there was no certificate of the Recorder of New-York, approving the sureties on the second bond, a copy of the certificate annexed to the cancelled bond, was made, and attached to the copy of the bond furnished Capt. Smith, of the Engineer Department, who attested these copies, has explained the cause of his certifying to this inaccuracy, and to his testimony, in that particular, the Committee here refer.

The question still remains, who was the secret partner? But the Committee being entirely satisfied that the secret partner was not the Vice-President, which was the main question to be decided, will leave the conflicting testimony on the other point with the House, without attempting to decide upon its relative weight.

On the 27th January, 1827, the Committee closed the examination of witnesses on their part, except as to one or two, who had been summoned, but had not attended. On that day, the friend and representative of the Vice-President was advised that the Committee had so closed their examination; and he was also informed by a member of the Committee, in its presence, that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the Vice-President was innocent of the charge of

having participated in any manner in any contract made with the War Department, while he was Secretary of War. The same day, at the instance of Mr. McDuffie, subpoenas were issued for witnesses to appear and testify on behalf of the Vice-President. On the 29th of January, the Committee received from the friend and representative of the Vice-President, a paper protesting against the previous proceedings of the Committee. Considering this paper as prepared and presented under the sanction of the high officer, in whose behalf it protests, the Committee have deemed it their duty to transmit it to the House, but they forbear all comment on its contents.

The Committee submit herewith all the testimony they have received during the examination.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following summary of the proceedings of the Senate on the last days of the session, will show what disposition was made of the unfinished business. We are obliged to defer what was done in the Commons, till our next, to make room for the report of the committee on the Vice President's case.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, on the engrossed bill to authorize the County Courts to permit gates to be erected across the public roads, and to impose a tax thereon; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the bill with an amendment. The said bill and amendment were, then, on motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, indefinitely postponed.

Friday, Feb. 2.—Mr. Baird, of Burke, presented a bill to amend the several acts of 1823, incorporating Morganton Academy.

The engrossed resolution in favor of Greene B. Palmer, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, indefinitely postponed.

The bill prescribing the manner in which clerks of the Superior Courts shall hereafter be appointed, was rejected on its second reading.

The bill limiting actions on judgments, bonds, and other sealed instruments, was read the third time, amended on motion of Messrs. McKay and Pickett, and rejected—30 to 27.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—Received from the other House a certificate of the County Court of Mecklenburg, in favor of Patsy Thompson; which, on motion of Mr. M'Leary, was countersigned by the Speaker of the Senate.

The bill to declare runaway slaves, who arm themselves, outlaws, and to punish them for such offence, was read the third time, amended on motion of Mr. Seawell, and rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The bill to amend the emancipation laws was rejected on its third reading.

Monday, Feb. 5.—Mr. Stokes presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilks county, on the subject of altering the time of holding the Courts of said county.

The bill directing the duty of the Sheriffs in holding elections for Representatives in congress, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Pickett, indefinitely postponed.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.—Mr. Foreman submitted the following resolution: "Whereas doubts have arisen as to the constitutionality of a Solicitor being entitled to a seat in this House as a Member:

"Resolved, That the seat of Stephen Miller, Senator of the county of Duplin, and also one of the Solicitors of this State, be vacated."

Which resolution, on motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution, reported by the committee of Propositions and Grievances, unfavorable to the petition of Robert Gracely, was taken up; when Mr. King of Iredell, moved to amend said resolution, by striking out all except the word "Resolved," and inserting the words "that Robert Gray be allowed the sum of 120 dollars, with interest from the year 1817," which motion was negatived.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee of Finance, reported that, on the 2d instant, the committee examined and burnt \$15,523 98 of worn out Treasury Notes.

The bill more effectually to provide for the probate of last wills and testaments, and the bill for the encouragement of Sunday schools, were indefinitely postponed on their second reading.

The bill to prevent the owners of slaves, charged with a felony without the benefit of clergy, from sending them away to avoid a trial; and the bill relative to advancements, were rejected.

The bill directing the Secretary of State to purchase and distribute copies of Chief Justice Taylor's Revisal of the Laws of the State; the bill further to extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts on the subject of divorce; the bill to exempt practising physicians from attending as witnesses out of the county in which they reside; the bill to extend

the time for the registration of grants; mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift; the bill directing the continuance of the geological and mineralogical survey of the State; the bill to permit attorneys from other States to practise in the Courts of this State in certain cases; the bill to compel executors to give security in certain cases; were indefinitely postponed on their second reading.

The following bill was presented, viz. By Mr. King, a bill to repeal so much of an act passed in 1762, as requires a master or mistress to teach or cause to be taught coloured apprentices to read and write.

Thursday, Feb. 8.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for those cases in which letters of administration are not taken out on intestates' estates, made a report, and begged to be discharged from their further consideration; which was agreed to.

Friday, Feb. 9.—Mr. Hill, of Franklin, to whom was referred the memorial of Jonathan Elliott of Washington, on the subject of furnishing the State with the debates, &c. of the several conventions of the old thirteen United States on the adoption of the Constitution, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject at present.

Mr. M'Kay, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of James Allen, impeaching the conduct of certain directors of a Turnpike Road in Buncombe, made an unfavorable report; which was concurred in.

Mr. Speight of Greene, from the Military committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Chatham county, on the subject of compelling Quakers to perform military duty, made a report begging to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Mr. King presented a bill to direct the manner in which Constables shall be appointed;

The bill to transfer the stock owned by the state in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, purchased since 1821, to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Hill of Stokes, was indefinitely postponed—43 to 7.

The bill to regulate the payment of claims against the several counties in this State, and the bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators, were indefinitely postponed.

The bill allowing further time for the establishment of Agricultural Societies, and the bill to relieve the people, by reducing the land and poll tax for one year, were indefinitely postponed.

MR. STANLEY.

On Monday, the 12th inst. the last day of the session of the Legislature of this state, the following resolution was offered in the House of Commons, by Mr. Jones, of Warren county, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Members of this House sincerely lament the affliction with which the Hon. John Stanley is visited, and deeply sympathise with his family and friends in a calamity which threatens to deprive them of his affectionate care and protection, and the State of one of its brightest ornaments.

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

In the House of Commons of this state, on Saturday, the 10th inst. the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Settle, and agreed to by the house, on the subject of an alteration in the Constitution of the U. States, proposed by the legislature of Georgia, as regards the election of President:

Resolved, That, in consequence of the great importance of the subject itself, and in order to enable the people of this State fully to consider the same, this Legislature will not act definitely upon the report of the committee relative to the resolutions received from the State of Georgia recommending the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States, as to prevent the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States; but that they will delay the same until the meeting of next General Assembly.

Resolved, That, believing the report of the committee contains matter well deserving the serious consideration of the nation, his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy thereof to each of the Governors of the several States, with a request that the same be laid before the Legislature of the State over which he presides; and, also, that a copy be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It appears from the report made from the Department of State to the House of Representatives, stating the claims of American citizens on the Governments of France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for vessels and their cargoes, unlawfully taken and condemned, amount to \$15,045,612 26, viz:

Aggregate of claims on France	\$9,600,332 174
Do do Naples	2,032,930 88
Do do Holland	730,059 84
Do do Denmark	2,682,289 56

Total \$15,045,612 26

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 27, 1827.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply.

EMIGRATION.

Ashville, N. C. Feb. 16, 1827.
Mr. WHITE: During the last four months, the flow of emigration through this place, has surpassed anything of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was not uncommon to see eight, ten, or fifteen wagons and carts, passing in a single day, surrounded with groups of little children, who know not from whence they came, or whether they were going. The great body of the emigrants were from the middle or eastern part of this State, wending their way to the more highly favoured climes of the west. Owing to the excessive drought which prevailed in almost every part of this State, last summer, the labour of the husbandman was but scantily required; though I believe the result was more favourable than was generally anticipated.

This should not be viewed as evidence of the unfruitfulness of the soil; and thence dispose the honest farmer to forsake his home, the land of his nativity; but should rather be received as a chastisement for his past negligence and improvidence, for not using that strict economy and industry, without which, it is unreasonable to expect a plentiful harvest. More crops should have been raised from a proper cultivation, than from providential causes; and the intelligent farmer will duly consider this, before he makes a leap in the dark, and plunges into difficulties more grievous than those from which he sought to extricate himself.

Accounts from distant countries are generally exaggerated; and the restless emigrant who views in imagination the happy elysium, after having forsaken all the sweets of home, and the smiles of kindred, not unfrequently meets with a mournful reverse, as the reward of his temerity.

North-Carolina, notwithstanding her imputed degradation, is, unquestionably, growing in wealth, national resources, and I trust in wisdom, and still holds out many inducements to the industrious and persevering citizens. These things, sir, are worthy of consideration.

A Friend to North-Carolina.

Martin Van Buren has been re-elected U. S. senator from New-York, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Van Buren is friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. He received 105 votes, the rest being divided among eight persons.

A petition has been presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to tax dogs for the benefit of sheep; while a proposition is before the legislature of New-York, to tax bachelors for the benefit of dogs!!

On the 10th inst. the legislature of Virginia elected William B. Giles governor of that State, in place of John Tyler, elected to the U. S. senate: the vote was, for Giles 107, Hugh Nelson, (late minister to Spain) 62, John Floyd 37. Gen. Floyd was not a candidate, having repeatedly declined standing. It is thought, had he consented to stand, that he would have been elected. We presume Mr. Giles's ambition is now satisfied, and that he will withdraw as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Archer.

The "Herald," lately published at Washington, in this State, has been discontinued; and Mr. William Potter has rented the establishment, and issued a paper from the office, entitled "The News." We are not positive of knowing the cause why Mr. Yeomans (Editor of the late paper) abandoned the business; but for good reasons, we suspect he, like many who have gone before him in the profitless task of printing a newspaper, was starved out! And what there is about the concern that promises Mr. Potter a less disastrous result, we are left to conjecture.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

In preceding columns of this week's paper, we have given place to the report of the Committee of Investigation raised at the instance of Mr. Calhoun; which will be found to acquit him, in the most unequivocal manner, of all participation in, or connivance at, the infamous fraud committed on government by the notorious Elijah Mix, in the contract for furnishing rock for the fortifications at the Rip Raps in the Chesapeake Bay, in the year 1818, while Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War.

The Vice President will now rise triumphant above the machinations of his relentless persecutors. He has passed the ordeal of the investigation of a committee, every member of whom was his political enemy, with a reputation which shines still more resplendent for having been subjected to the rigid scrutiny. We have excluded interesting matter from this day's paper, to make room for the Report; feeling assured, that the anxiety of the people to know the result of the investigation, sufficiently justifies our having done so. It cannot be otherwise, than that the people should feel a most lively interest in whatever affects the character of one who occupies so distinguished a place in their affections,—one who was so emphatically the choice of the people, for the second office in their gift,—whose splendid abilities, unblemished reputation, and uncompromising integrity, designate him as the man on whom the people, at no remote period, would delight to confer the highest honors of the nation.

Two of the committee dissented from the report made to the House by the majority. Mr. Floyd, the chairman of the committee, and one of the two who dissented from the majority, drew up the form of a report, which better explained their views of the matter than the one made to the house; which was laid on the table, and both ordered to be printed. There is considerable difference in the reports; Mr. Floyd's is much the most explanatory of the nature of the charge made against Mr. Calhoun, and of the infamous character of Mix. In both reports, Mix is pronounced to be totally unworthy of being believed, even on oath. The report explains why the investigation was protracted so long.

An important trial is before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, *Levitt Harris vs. William D. Lewis*, brought to recover damages for a libel, in charging Harris, as U. S. consul general in Russia, with mal-practice in office, as long ago as 1808: the damages are laid at \$100,000; and the trial is expected to occupy about three weeks, as the depositions, &c. are very voluminous: John Q. Adams's deposition makes 120 pages; and about 6000 pages will be read as evidence in behalf of defendant.

Another solemn Warning.—We learn, that at a chopping frolic in Stokes county, about four miles from Salem, at which nearly or quite all present were highly inebriated, a man by the name of John Hopkins was killed through sheer carelessness—or, what is worse, through a foolhardy contempt of danger, in not getting out of reach of falling limbs and trees, which he might, and undoubtedly would, have done, had he been sober.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.
In Duffie's Nature Displayed, vol. 2, p. 326, are found, in succession, the following exemplifications; which, by omitting the period, become ridiculous, solecisms. Even by retaining the point between them, their continuity can hardly be broken, or a paradox avoided:

"Notre Seigneur est monté au ciel, il est monté à cheval, il était enseigne; il a monté à la lieutenance."

My object is, by no means, to depreciate a work of transcendent merit, and sound maxims and morality; but to call the attention of careless Tirots, like myself, to the vast importance of punctuation in continuous composition.

A translation of the extract is desired, with the punctuation corrected.

It is suggested in the Baltimore Gazette that the destination of the French fleet fitting out at Brest may be the island of Hayti. This suggestion, we think, is entitled to consideration.

Geo. Franklin Davidson, of Iredell county, has obtained license from the Supreme Court, to practise law in the county courts of this State.

We learn that the Senate of the United States yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Poinsett as Minister to the Congress of American Powers—seven members voting in the negative.

The nomination of John Boyle, Esq. of Kentucky, as District Judge for that State, also confirmed. *Phenix Gaz. 13th inst.*

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

Senate.—At the usual hour for the commencement of business, the Vice President attended yesterday, and, having received the warm congratulations of the Senators, he took the Chair. *Telegraph.*

His Excellency Governor Burton, we learn, has appointed General Thomas Love, of Haywood, and C. D. Donoho, Esq. of Caswell, Commissioners for selling the remainder of our Cherokee lands, under the act passed at the Session of Assembly just closed. Mathew Baird, Esq. of Burke, is appointed the Surveyor of the lands. *Raleigh Register, 20th inst.*

Foreign News.—By an arrival at New York, French papers to the 6th ult. have been received. They contain nothing of importance. We learn verbally from the New-York Enquirer, that the affairs of Portugal are tranquil, the arrival of the English troops having terminated any disposition on the part of the rebels to interfere with the new constitution. The Spaniards had become much alarmed at receiving despatches from France, announcing their determination not to meddle in the affairs of Portugal, in consequence of which their forces had been withdrawn from the frontiers, and the rebels had returned to their homes. Rumors of the death of the Duke of York had reached Paris. The affairs of Greece were at a stand. There was a great unwillingness on the part of the Pacha of Egypt to furnish more troops, and the Sultan, it seems, was willing to listen to mediation, should it be offered by any prominent continental power. It was generally supposed that if the Greeks were united there would be no difficulty in securing their independence. One additional campaign would settle the contest. *Phenix Gazette.*

Important!—Paris.—A few days ago, as the young Prince, Duke of Bordeaux, and the son of the Marquis De Riviere, were playing together, they by some awkward rencontre, knocked their heads together with considerable violence. The Duke of Bordeaux felt the pain of the shock very sensibly, and began to cry!!!

COMMODORE PORTER.

Accounts from Havana, as late as the 2d instant, have been received at New York. They state a council had been held at Havana, at which it was resolved that the squadron should attempt to cut Commodore Porter out of the harbor of Key West.

From the Charleston Courier of the 15th inst. we learn that the scbr. Sally and Polly arrived at that port the day before, from Matanzas, the Capt. of which informs, at the day before he sailed, information was received from Havana by the steam boat, that Commodore Porter had escaped with his squadron from Key West.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The Albany (New-York) Argus, proposes that a great National Convention, to be composed of republican representatives from each of the States, be called, to meet at some central point, say Philadelphia or Baltimore, for the purpose of fixing on a candidate to be supported for the next Presidency. To us such a measure seems uncalled for; the people of this nation have designated, we think, with sufficient certainty, the candidate for that office—and we have no doubt the people will decide the question correctly. We do not believe it possible for a third candidate to be got up—and unless that should be the case, he election cannot devolve on the House of Representatives. Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Adams the present incumbent, are the only candidates that can be started.

Capt. Hull of the U. States Navy, is nominated in the Philadelphia Democratic Press, as a suitable person for President of the United States. We have doubts of his election. Capt. Hull never ran well—he does not know how.

Among the volunteer toasts given at the celebration of the battle of New Orleans, in Chenango county, New York, was the following:

"Hickory—the best bark to tin Spanish Hides."

A N. Orleans paper says, that two German Jews and their families, living in Jeffersonville, Indiana, of the name of Yefferson and Fishlev, are preparing to proceed to Grand Island, on the Niagara river, to inhabit the New Jerusalem laid off there by M. M. Noah.

The present population of New Orleans is believed to exceed 50,000 souls. When the city was transferred to this government, 23 years ago, it contained but 8000 inhabitants.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald thinks that the late cold weather at Washington has had a tendency to increase the friends of the bill giving encouragement to woolen manufactures!

It is mentioned that the Members of Congress have consumed 500 pounds of sealing wax in two years!

It is stated as a curious fact in a Pennsylvania paper, that no less than eight bachelors live in a one story house 18 by 22 feet, in Milford county, in perfect harmony.

A Gentleman, Mister P. Pass, of Boston, informs the ladies, in an advertisement, that Corset making is but little understood—he has invented a plan to suit shapes, &c.

Hyatt, one of the convicted Conspirators in New York, who ran away before receiving his sentence, has been captured in Canada, by one of his bail, and brought to New York, and been shut up in the penitentiary, to serve out his tour.

Tea Party.—The Grand Jury of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which has been sitting from the 11th October, was discharged on the 1st inst. during which time they have found nearly six hundred bills of indictment, in relation to the Tea taken from the Custom-House at Philadelphia.

A pelican was shot about four weeks ago, on Mahoning river, in Ohio, which measured six feet from the toes to the extremity of the bill, and eight and a half feet from the end of one wing to that of the other. Its bill was fifteen inches long, and its pouch capable of holding two gallons.

Banks in the United States.—There are supposed to be upwards of 400 Banking Institutions in the U. S. including branches of the U. S. Bank. The six northern States have 173 Banks—all the other States in the Union about 227. We are inclined to think the banking mania is on the decline, in this part of the country at least.

The Arts.—An engraver at N. Haven, in imitation of Hogarth's Rake's Progress has published a series of pictures, called the Drunkard's Progress. They commence with the convivial glass, and end with the Alps house.

The chronometers, which have obtained the annual premiums of the British admiralty, are two by Mr. French. One of these has varied only one second and seven hundredths in fifteen months, and the other but sixty-three hundredths of a second in seventeen months.

The whole debt of the State of New York, amounting to seven millions of Dollars,—created by making her Grand Canals,—will probably be paid off in five years. It is said some of the Canal Stock is owned in Europe.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law authorising the appointment of a Commissioner in each of the U. States, to take acknowledgement of deeds and other papers to be recorded or used in Jersey, in the same manner as they are now taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

The Markets.

Camden, Feb. 17.—Cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 75 to 80; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87½; flour, 7 to 7.50; wheat, \$1.25 to 1.50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12½; beef 6 to 7.

Fayetteville Feb. 14.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee, 19. COTTON, 9.25 to 9.50; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 to 6.50; Iron, 5.50 to 6.50; Molasses 35 to 37½; Sugar, 9 to 10; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

The Market.—Cotton \$9 to 9.55. Corn 70 cents per bushel. Wheat \$1 per bushel. *Journal 14th.*

Charleston, Feb. 9.—Cotton, upland, 9½ to 9½; whiskey, 39 to 41; apple brandy, 37, beewax, 26 to 28; bacon, 8 to 9; bagging, 24 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45, Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 14 to 16; molasses, 32 to 35; black pepper, 16; corn, 60 to 65; Hour 6.25 to 6.50.

North-Carolina bank notes, 2 to 3 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cotton.—In Uplands, the demand has slackened, and the stock in some degree decreased. We have no change in prices. We quote—Ordinary to fair 9; good fair to prime, 9½, prime 9½ to 10; selections 10½—principal sales at 9½ cents. *Gazette.*

Cotton commands at Petersburg, from 9½ to 10½ cents per lb. and Tobacco sells at from \$4 to \$9 per cwt.

MARRIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 8th inst. Dr. Henry M. Turner, formerly of this place, to Miss Caroline McNeill, only daughter of Neill McNeill, Esq. all of that county.

In the Forks of the Yalkin, in this county, by A. R. Jones, Esq. on the 13th inst. Dr. Francis Williams, of Huntsville, Surry county, to Miss Nancy Dismukes, daughter of Mr. John Dismukes, of Rowan.

DIED.

At his residence in Iredell county, on Tuesday the 13th inst. John Franklin Brevard, Esq. after an illness of about ten days, aged about 55 years. Mr. Brevard was a native, and, until a short period antecedent to his death, a citizen of Lincoln county.—a graduate of Columbia College, S. C.—some years since a distinguished member of our State Legislature, and more recently an efficient delegate to the Convention assembled at Raleigh in 1823. He has left a widow and two infant children, besides numerous other relatives, to lament the hardness of his very untimely destiny. If sincere and pervading commiseration be any evidence of worth, then never perhaps has testimony been more signally imposing. The transit from earthly existence to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," presents, under any circumstances, one of the most touching appeals to the generous sympathies of the heart; but that appeal has, in this instance, been rendered irresistibly piercing, from considerations individually connected with the subject of this notice. An understanding acute and discriminating in its investigations, combined with an intelligence uncommonly expanded in the range of its research, had already realized, in the blossoming honors of manhood, the budding promises of early youth. In his intercourse with society, he retained his social communion by the elegant attainments of the scholar, while he softened and adorned it by the attractive accomplishments of the perfect gentleman. In the more tender and interesting relations of life, no man was ever beloved with more devout enthusiasm;—in his more multiplied connexions with the community at large, none was ever more preeminently distinguished for generosity of heart, purity of purpose, liberality of sentiment, and sterling elevation of character. Time will not readily compensate the extinction of his active and expansive usefulness. The multitude of friends whom, in the short period of his life, he had endeared to himself, by the combined attraction of his numerous virtues, will cherish his memory with a glow of holiest devotion; and even in "life's closing scene," will, in the visions of the buried past, recognize him as one of the choice spirits whom they once loved; and to his relatives, it may be a soothing reflection, even in the overwhelming agony of their sorrows, to know, that although the ties of kindred may enhance the anguish of separation, the regrets of friendship are scarcely less heartfelt and sincere. [COMMUNICATED.]

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January session, 1827. Paul Barringer vs. Asa Thompson, Judicial attachment, Valentine Fagert, John Barger, and others, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the def'dt. in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.

DANIEL COLEMAN, Ck.

Price ads. 5¢, 6:56

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber continues his SCHOOL in the neighbourhood of Back-Creek, Rowan; where young gentlemen can be prepared to enter the Freshman and Sophomore classes in our University.

When required, instruction is also given in those branches of English usually taught in our Academies, unconnected with the Latin and Greek Languages.

2152
SILAS M. ANDREWS.

Back-Creek, Rowan, Feb. 19th, 1827.

Administrators' Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 13th day of March, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of the late George Saver, dec'd. in the Forks of the Yalkin, 4 miles from Mocksville, Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; Three or four hundred bushels of Corn; Seven likely NEGROES.

With various other articles, not necessary here to be mentioned. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL SANER.

THOMAS D. GIBBS.

2152
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said dec'd. are desired to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will render them to the administrators, properly vouched for, within the legal time, or they will be barred according to act of assembly.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

A Semi-Weekly Paper,
At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

THE object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public will and regulated by the public voice, "that will and that voice to be righteous must be enlightened."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go further; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success. The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow-citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

Ten Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber's son, in Montgomery county, while taking him home from Concord jail, on Tuesday night, the 13th inst. a Negro Man named Abram, about 20 years of age, black skin, short, stout built, has a fleshy in one of his eyes, a pretty large scar on his right arm, and is rather bold spoken. Any person who will take up said Negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, in Anson county, on the Salisbury road, about 9 miles from Wadesboro, and 4½ from Beard's store, or lodge him in jail and give me information so that I can get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. Any letter that may be written on the subject, can be directed to Beard's Store, Anson county, N. C.

SAMUEL TYSON.

Feb. 24, 1827. 2152

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever WATCHES, and plain Silver-Watches. Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured JEWELRY of every description, and of the best workmanship, of North-Carolina Gold. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture Silver-Ware, and all articles in their line; and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

NAIIS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulsenwider, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent.

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m75

LITERARY.

The Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

Of which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository or abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of the earliest Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such subjects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety, and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original essays and poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (six Gold Medals, of the value of \$210) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

"The Album," (says the Rochester New York Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 4th) has been highly commended by the editors of public journals in almost every part of the United States. The following is from the United States Telegraph:

"This we unhesitatingly pronounce the cheapest Literary Journal we have ever seen, and we confidently recommend it as worthy of public patronage. It is a specimen of very neat typography; enriched with an interesting variety of prose and poetry, adapted to the amusement and edification of both sexes.

But the work being more particularly designed for the Ladies, we would especially solicit in its behalf their benignant smiles, believing it well worthy their fostering regards. Indeed we are decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the moral and intellectual interests of every family in the community to possess a journal like this, affording a cheap stock of general reading, well adapted, from the brevity and variety of its articles, to occupy pleasantly and profitably those short intervals of leisure which constitute in the aggregate, such a large amount of the sum of human life.

Washington City, Nov. 30, 1826."

Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no unpaid letters taken from the Post Office. Address Thomas C. Clarke, Philadelphia.

155

STEAM BOAT

NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown; the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of Cotton; the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage; and for all goods received, and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged; from the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it in their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be the agent of the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.

4151.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826:

David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, Ck.

Price adv. \$4.

3mt52

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Dickey, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 23, 1826.

3mt5

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 20th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.

Concord, June 22d, 1827.

3mt60

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has just opened a SCHOOL in the town of Salisbury, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Latin and Greek Languages, and all the other branches usually taught in the different Academies in the country. Boys can be prepared here for College. Due pains will be taken to cultivate such feelings, and to form such habits, as are favourable to virtue and religion.

After having been for some time engaged as an assistant, in one of the first Academies in the state, and since engaged as principal in different schools, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under his instruction. Prices for tuition will no doubt be satisfactory. Boarding can be obtained in the place, upon reasonable terms.

JESSE RANKIN.

Salisbury, Jan. 23, 1827.

5151

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick; other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

EDWARD CHESB.

THOMAS CHAMBERS,

Committee.

42

December 20, 1826.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-stuffs.

HAVILAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304

King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive

assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

Also, 120 kgs White Lead, warranted pure

430 do. do. good

18 Verdigris, pure

20 yellow ochre

20 bls. Whiting, English

26 Linseed Oil, Philadelphia

6 hds. Lamp Black

210 boxes Spanish Brown

72 Venetian Red

1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders

8 do. Spts. Turpentine

475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from

8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood;

Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish

and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol,

and every article for Dyer's or Hatter's use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers

and other dealers, that they are daily receiving

additions to their stock from their House in

New-York; and fancy that inducements are of-

fered for purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.

3mt59

House of Entertainment.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully ac-

quaints his friends, and the public

at large, that he has removed from the

building he lately occupied, back to the one

on the opposite side of the street, in which he

formerly kept a House of Entertainment, but

which has for a number of years been occupied

by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to

accommodate

TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS;

and hopes he will be able to give the same sat-

isfaction he has done for twenty years past.

Travellers are particularly invited to call at his

House: "where the weary are at rest, and the

wicked cease from troubling."

Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y 30, 1827.

43

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for

a continuance of confidence in his friends

and customers in his line of business, offers for

sale, at the following reduced prices, the work

manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated)

from - - - - - 50 to \$120

Gig Harness, plated, from - 25 to 50

Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35

Carriage do. Jappand mounting, 15 to 18

Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 60

Men's Riding Saddles, from - 10 to \$25

Ladies do. - - - - - 12 to 35

Bridles, Valices, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of

best materials and workmanship, with punctu-

ality and despatch; and all orders attended to,

from any section of the country.

Salen, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826.

42tf

REMOVAL.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and

the public, that he has removed his Boot

and Shoe Manufactory, from the building he

lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the

same street, for some time past occupied as a

watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly

opposite the Bank; where he will still continue

to make and mend every description of

BOOTS and SHOES.

He employs the best workmen, uses the best

leather, and charges the lowest prices; of any

good shoemaker in this part of the country; and

if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who

favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie

in him,—he thinks. The quality of his materi-

als, the skill of his workmen, and the prompti-

tude with which he executes all orders in his

line, offer advantages to those wishing boots and

shoes, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury

ever before enjoyed. Then

Let those buy now who never bought before

Let those who always bought now buy the more.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827.

47tf

North Carolina, Ashe county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions; Feb-

ruary term, 1827: Richard Gentry vs.

Leander S. Bray; original attachment. It ap-

pearing to the court that the defendant,

Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this

state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be

made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian,

for said defendant to appear at our next coun-

ty court, on the second Monday after the 4th

Monday of April next, and to plead, put in bail,

and plead or demur, otherwise judgment will

be given against him by default.

Test: T. CALLOWAY, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2 50.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Randolph & Young, being dis-

solved by the death of Edward F. Randolph,

the subscriber requests all persons having claims

against the firm, to make known their demands;

and all persons indebted to the firm, are re-

quested to make immediate payment.

R. C. YOUNG, Surv'r & Part'r.

Mocksville, Feb. 10th, 1827.

4153

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small tract

of land in the neighborhood of Mocksville,

in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing upwards of

two hundred acres. The soil is of a good qual-

ity: and on which is a good piece of unim-

proved meadow ground conveniently watered.

Also good springs of water, and in a healthy

situation. As Mocksville is becoming a place

of importance, it might be an advantageous sit-

uation for an industrious farmer. A further

description is thought unnecessary, as it is pre-

sumed any person wishing to purchase will

view the land.

For terms apply to the subscriber, two miles

from Henry Paley's, south Yadkin, Rowan

county.

ISAAC LISTER.

Jan'y. 29, 1827.

5152

Sales of Land for Taxes.

On the 3d Monday in March next, will be

sold, at the Court-House door in Lexing-

ton, Davidson county, the following tracts of

Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient

to satisfy the Taxes for the years 1822, 1823,

1824, and 1825, with costs, to wit:

400 acres, near Chmondsville, the lands of

Jones Mitchell, of Virginia;

320 acres, given in by Wm. Walsworth, ad-

joining the lands of David Kepley, and others;

this tract will be sold for the taxes of 1824 and

1825. JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.

January 15, 1827.

4152

The celebrated American Jack

Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will

stand at the subscriber's stable, in Iredell

county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House,

8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from

Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte

road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st

of March. Any one in this section of country,

wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the

state, will now have an opportunity of doing so,

by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is

confessedly the best animal of the kind in North

Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating

terms, &c.

JOSEPH BYERS Jr.

Feb. 23, 1827.

48

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Cabarrus county, N. C. on the

3d of February, 1827, a Negro Man who

says his name is Abraham, 25 years of age, 5 feet

4 inches high, says he left his master about a

year since, in Anson county, N. C. and says

his name is Samuel Tison. The owner is re-

quested to come forward, prove property, pay

charges, and take him away.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.

Concord, N. C. Feb. 9, 1827.

3152

Tailoring Business.

SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the lib-

eral patronage he has received from a gen-

eral public, respectfully informs them, that,

having all contingencies, he has permanently

located his business in the shop recently oc-

cupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street,

in the town of Salisbury. He has just received

the latest FASHIONS from Philadelphia, and

will continue regularly to receive them at

stated periods; which will enable him to accom-

modate gentlemen with dress Coats, Pantaloons,

Vests, &c. made after the newest and most ap-

proved styles in vogue at the north, and on

more reasonable terms than such clothes have

heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will

warrant his work to be substantially and eleg-

antly made; and what is equally important

with most persons, it shall fit well before he will

receive pay. Country cloth will be made up on

the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can

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